

the appearance of entirely blocking up the bowels.

The symptoms which they produce vary with the individual, sometimes nothing appears to be wrong, when all at once the animal will be affected with colicky pains, diarrhoea, and death in a few hours, when other animals show general symptoms of distress for some days, the belly becomes swollen with gas, faces yellow and slaty or hard and dry, and finally the segments of the worm upon it; the animal becomes debilitated and things go from bad to worse, till death closes the scene. Some strong animals are able to resist the ravages of the parasites and eventually make a thorough recovery. Post-mortem will reveal, when the bowel is split with a knife, a white tape like looking object which no doubt will prove to be the worm.

These worms are often present with the thread worms, and even other varieties in the same animal at the same time. The disease is very destructive to lambs and yearlings.

As turpentine is also destructive to tape as well as round worms the same line of treatment and adopted for the other disease will answer for this one, indeed, the worm will often cause the death of both the thread and the tape worms and cure the disease.

At this writing I have nothing to add to what I have said concerning the prevention of the disease as the worms are taken in, in the same way, the same method of prevention will answer both cases.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
E. A. A. GRANGE,
State Veterinarian.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID.

OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOHN T. RICH,

of Lapeer County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN T. RICH,

of Lapeer County.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN W. JOCHIM,

of Macquett County.

For Treasurer,
JOSEPH P. HANSEN,

of Houghton County.

For Auditor General,
STANLEY W. TURNER,

of Roscommon County.

For Attorney General,
GERRIT J. MERRILL,

of Ottawa County.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,
JOHN G. BERRY,

of Oshtemo County.

For Sup. Public Instruction,
E. R. PATTERSON,

of Ingham County.

For Member Board of Education,
E. A. WILSON,

of Van Buren County.

For Member of Congress—Fourth District,
HENRY F. THOMAS, of Alcona.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
JACOB J. VAN NIPPER.

For Sheriff,
CHARLES H. WHITCOMB.

For Clerk,
FRED A. WOODRUFF.

For Treasurer,
SCOTT WHITMAN.

For Register of Deeds,
JOEL H. GILLETTE.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
NATHANIEL A. HAMILTON.

For Surveyor,
BYRON TRATT.

For Circuit Court Commissioners,
NELSON G. KENNEDY,

NATHANIEL H. BACON.

For Coroners,
FRANKLIN A. GOWDY,

LEWIS BELL.

For Fish Inspector,
GEORGE KISSINGER.

Hon. James O'Donnell, of Jackson,

who has represented the old third district in Congress for many years, was yesterday nominated for the same place in the new second district.

According to Commissioner Peck, a Democratic official of this county, there were 80,717 instances of increase of wages in that State last year. These figures mean \$0.71 standing arguments against free trade Democracy and for protectionist Republicanism.

Twenty-one Democratic election inspectors of Hudson county, N. J., were, on Friday last, sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from six to fifteen months, for ballot box stuffing. Thirty-eight Democratic gentlemen are now serving on sentences in the New Jersey prisons for this crime.

Is this the kind of people we want to make good Americans?

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 3.—A party of immigrants, consisting of one man, two women and seven children, came ashore here this morning for the first time, near which place they will locate. No one could go near them so strong was the odor. For subject, squalid misery, they could be beat. They came straight from the coast, where they recently landed from European ports. They could speak nothing but Russian, and looked as though they needed fumigating for a week.

The New York World and the Durham, N. C., Globe are both defending Mr. Cleveland's pension record. The Globe is more representative of the Democratic party and Mr. Cleveland than the World. It says:

The pension fraud is after, and we repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The South has been taxed to death to pay that grand army of mercenaries—these bottled-screw bums who reach in the empty palm; and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Yagranis and mendicants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked.

It is far from a proud sight to witness George L. Yapple, the former idol of the Democrats of this district, going about begging Gen. Weaver, that exponent of greenbackism and no end of other exploded "isms." All the time Yapple is the nominee for congress on the Democratic ticket and is supposed to be at least friendly to the great fisherman at Buzzards Bay. After the remarkable straddle Yapple is attempting no one need be surprised to find some ambitious politician running on a Prohibition ticket and endorsed by Tammany the same time.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

Judge Morse and the Soldiers.

The Democratic papers are just now telling what a good soldier Judge Morse, their candidate for Governor, was, and advancing that as a reason why the G. A. R. veterans should vote for him. While we have no doubt Judge Morse was a good soldier and is a fine man in every respect, we see no reason why he should expect support from Republican soldiers. It is not what he would accord them. On this point the Laingian Republican propounds a few pertinent inquiries, as follows:

1. Since Judge Morse left the Republican party in 1872, has he ever been known to vote for an ex-soldier of the civil war, or a G. A. R. comrade, who was not on the democratic ticket or endorsed by the democratic party?

2. Did Judge Morse vote for the late Governor, Mr. H. H. Hildreth, to vote for comrade Belknap, a gallant brother officer, when he ran for congress in the Fifth district (Morse's home) and was elected on the Republican ticket?

3. Did Judge Morse vote for his associate on the supreme bench, gallant Charlie Long, who left his arm at Wilmington Island, Georgia, as Morse left his at Mission Ridge?

4. Did Judge Morse vote for that other distinguished comrade, jurist and present associate on the supreme bench, Colonel Claudius B. Grant, of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, or did he support democratic civilian Thomas H. Sherwood for that office?

5. Did Judge Morse vote for that other gallant comrade, Captain Edward Cahill, who ran for the supreme bench in 1890, or did he throw his influence for Cahill's opponent, the democratic civilian John H. Hildreth?

6. Did Judge Morse vote for that brave comrade and gallant officer, General Russell A. Alger, for governor in 1884, or did he fall in behind the democratic candidate, William Hildreth?

7. Will Judge Morse vote this fall for his distinguished comrade, General Benjamin Harrison, or will he vote for civilian Cleveland and copperhead Stevenson?

8. Will Judge Morse vote for comrade Stanley W. Turner for auditor general, this fall, or will he vote for civilian Yanier?

In this connection, also, we give the following fact from the Ionia Sentinel:

Soon after the political attack that occurred in this State in November, 1890, Supreme Justice A. B. Morse, now the democratic candidate for governor met an old comrade on the streets of Lansing. The comrade was one of the many Republicans who has assisted in giving Comrade Morse the high judicial position he now holds. He had for some time been an efficient assistant in the office of the comrade, and of labor. After a word of friendly greeting Judge Morse remarked:

"I suppose you've got to get out pretty soon." The Judge's fellow townsman and old comrade replied affirmatively as the circumstances would permit.

Judge Morse remarked: "I couldn't vote to keep you in. There's too much at stake."

If there was "too much at stake" for this Democratic soldier to assist a Republican soldier to keep a minor position, is there not "too much at stake" for the Republican soldiers to assist in any manner in placing this Democratic soldier at the head of our State government?

More Democratic Testimony.

The Chicago Herald, and every other free trade paper that seeks to lessen the height of Commissioner Peck's evidence in favor of the tariff, is informed that another Democratic official statesman, in another State, has spoken, and that his evidence is in accord with that of Mr. Peck.

Mr. Peck is chief of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, and has been chief at any time during the last fifteen years, when the office was in the gift of the Democratic party. He is the Democrat of the Democrats. A summary of his last report is this: made by the Indianapolis News, which is a free-trade newspaper:

"Two facts are prominent in Mr. Peck's report. The average earnings of wage-workers, if these conditions are trustworthy, are larger than have generally been believed. In Indiana, the average yearly earnings are estimated by Mr. Peck to be \$250; in Evansville \$241, and in Terre Haute \$222. The weight of published evidence has heretofore indicated an average of annual earnings smaller than here given."

That Indiana, as well as in New York, the testimony of a Democratic official is in proof of an increase of wages since the passage of the McKinley bill.

It will not pay the Herald to call Mr. Peck "a traitor," or anything of that sort. The people of Indiana won't have it that way. They know Mr. Peck to be an honest man and an honest Democrat.

Neither will it pay to seek to break his evidence by saying that it is based upon the replies of manufacturers to his inquiries, for it is based upon the testimony of the free-trade friend, the Indianapolis News, should state the case, it says:

Mr. Peck made detailed inquiry concerning the cost of living in thirty-six homes in Indianapolis, twenty in Evansville and fifteen in Terre Haute. The only principle followed in making selection was that the families whose support depended on as many different occupations as possible. Many of the common wage-earning employments are included."

Thus we find that the staunch Democratic Commissioner Peck, of Indiana—corroborating the evidence of that other staunch Democrat—Commissioner Peck, of New York. And we note that while Peck is so frank in his testimony through correspondence with capitalists, Mr. Peck arrived at his conclusions through interviews with wage-earners. So that we have the best testimony from Indiana and capital in New York presented to us by Democratic officials, and in each case the testimony affirms an improvement in the condition of the masses of the McKinley bill.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Long live the McKinley bill.

Dare They Remove Peck?

In their rage because the State Commissioner of Labor told the truth about wages and industrial development in his regular official report the Democratic and Mugwump papers are threatening him with dismissal. It would not be strange if he should less the death to pay that grand army of mercenaries—these bottled-screw bums who reach in the empty palm; and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Yagranis and mendicants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked.

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Harvest Excursions—Half Rates.

August 20th and September 27th.

The Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets at half rates, good 20 days to the cities and farming regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Eastern Ticket Agents will sell through tickets on the same plan. After the remarkable straddle Yapple is attempting no one need be surprised to find some ambitious politician running on a Prohibition ticket and endorsed by Tammany the same time.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

Call for Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

A Republican State Convention to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Allen B. Morse, resigned, and a candidate for Secretary of State in place of Daniel E. Soper, resigned, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at Hartman's Hall, in the City of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday, September 27th, 1892, at one o'clock P. M.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 10th, 1876, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each five hundred of the total vote cast for Governor at the last State election (Nov. 1890), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred but less than five hundred.

Under the resolution of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

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PRICE ONE CENT

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AMERICAN ECONOMIST,
135 West 23d Street,
New York

SONG WITH POLITICS IN IT.

Tune from "The Mikado."

(Sing Willow Tit Willow.)

The champion Mugwump sat down by the gate
Singing, "Wool, oh! free wool, oh! free wool, oh!
He chanted it early and chanted it late,
Free wool, oh! free wool, oh! free wool, oh!
Up the hill in the White House it happened just
then
That Ohio's staunch Governor talked with our
Hon.
"Ah! McKinley," said Ben, "there's that Mills
Bill again.
With its wool, oh! free wool, oh! free wool, oh!"
Said William to Benjamin, "Hardly 'twould
seem
That even a mule! oh! a mule, oh!
Like that one should ever of this dream—
And 'twould seem to rule, oh! to rule, oh!
Of the Welsh and their plans no tidings of late,
And this James free trader—self styled man of
state,
May his humble plea from a little tin plate,
With his precious John Bull, oh! John Bull, oh!"
The summer is passing and autumn comes on—
Soon the polls will of voters be full, oh!
From ocean to ocean that November morn
No cry will be heard of "Free Wool," oh!
Farmer, statesman and workman—all hearts
are agreed
That "Protection and Tariff" mean welfare in-
deed,
And to Ben in the White House will join their
"G-d Speak!"
So great is his pull, oh! his pull, oh!

Cleveland's English Allies.

O, how the Britisher longs to vote for Cleve-
land!
But he cannot, and must content himself
with merely sending over funds and doing
what he may from the other side for the cause
he loves so well.

He thought at one time that he could sub-
vert that cause by calling indignation meet-
ings of Englishmen in England to protest
against American legislation for Americans.

He used, also, to denounce and abuse the
candidates of Protection and laud the repre-
sentatives of Free-Trade in the public prints.
But he found that so doing rather helped than
injured Protection.

So word has been sent across the Atlantic by
Cleveland's lieutenants that open advocacy of
his election by Englishmen must cease if they
wish to see him President again.

And the Britisher, ever ready to make any
sacrifice for his friends on this side, suppresses
his bubbling enthusiasm and now manfully
curbs each mighty impulse to say a word in
behalf of the American candidate of the Cob-
den Club.

During a session of the "Congress of Cham-
bers of Commerce of the Empire," in London,
on June 28, Mr. B. F. Stiebel, president of the
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, arose and
said:

"I, t me say that I think at this moment,
when there is a Presidential contest in the
United States, it would be wise not to name
the United States so frequently. [Oh! oh!]
We have had these things said over and over
again, and we have found that the very things
that have been said in defense of our inter-
ests have given our opponents an arm against
us. With all possible respect for the leanings
of gentlemen present, I would suggest that in
wishing to do good they may be doing a great
deal of harm."

On July 21 the Liverpool Echo repeated the
warning:

"Now that our home elections are over, the
great conflict which is proceeding in the
United States of America naturally begins to
attract a little more attention. * * * The
discussion of the question at issue, from the
English point of view, has only one effect in
the States, and that injurious and paralyzing
to those who are fighting the battle of Free
Trade. Every public expression of opinion in
this country hostile to the McKinley Tariff,
from a British point of view, is telegraphed
across the Atlantic and eagerly reproduced in
the Republican papers throughout the country.
As we said before, the apostles of Free Trade,
if they wish to further the principles they are
so proud of, should rigidly hold their tongues
during the present Presidential campaign.
Their utterances do incalculable harm to the
Democratic cause, and if Mr. Cleveland is,
after all, defeated, it will be largely owing to
the too loudly and indiscreetly expressed sym-
pathy proceeding from these shores."

How do you like fighting under the British
flag, Democrats?

Questions For Free Traders.

You say protection caused the Homestead
strike. What, then, caused the Buffalo strike?
If trusts are springing up under the new
tariff how is it that prices are falling all the
time?

Does it never shake your faith in Cobden's
creed to contemplate how, under protection,
this country has advanced from a condition
exclusively agricultural to one in which we
produce \$8,000,000,000 in manufactured
goods, while Great Britain, with a start of
centuries, only manufactures about \$4,500,-
000,000?

Farmers have always been the mainstay
of protection, not only voting for the policy,
but actually shaping it through their repre-
sentatives in Congress. It cannot justly be
called a manufacturers' policy, can it?

When steel rails sell in New York for less
than the London price, as they have done in
the past, where does the "tax" come in?

If you are patriotic, why do you ever mourn
the establishment of the tin-plate industry in
America?

How would you raise the money to run the
Government if the tin-plate industry were
abolished?

We need every cent now raised by the Mc-
Kinley law for legitimate expenses. Would
you, in the absence of a tin-plate Tariff, reim-
pose the heavy duties of the Mills bill on
sugar?

Is not a tin-plate duty preferable to a sugar
duty as a means of raising revenue?

Protection, you say, creates trusts in the
United States. Does Free Trade create the
numerous English trusts?

Why did New South Wales, but lately the
sole companion of England in Cobdenism,
abandon that policy after a fair trial, and
adopt Protection?

Did you ever hear of an iron and steel
worker who made \$10,000 a year before the
Homestead strike revealed him in the employ
of the Carnegie Steel Company?

PRICES AND WAGES.

At Last the Truth About them is Known.

Democrats Join Republicans in Testify-
ing that Wages Have Risen and Prices
Have Fallen—Not a Peg Left for the
McKinley Prices Liar to Hang a False-
hood on—Facts from the Unanimous
and Non-Partisan Senate Report.

Until within a few weeks, no comprehen-
sive scientific investigation into the wage-
question for the period covered by the new
Tariff had been completed, although one
which promised unimpeachable results had
been inaugurated. But judging by the signs of
the times, and the isolated facts which came
under our notice, we made the following
statement a good while ago: "The simple
fact of the matter is that wages have been
higher, work more plentiful, trade brisker,
foreign commerce larger, average duties lower,
manufactured commodities cheaper and
every class of citizens more prosperous since
the McKinley Tariff passed than they were
before in many years. We do not attribute
all this to the McKinley Tariff, but we know
it to be a fact, and every one of ordinary
intelligence and information knows that it is
a fact. Why attempt to deny it?"

Since these words were written the Senate
Investigating Committee has reported, and
verifies our statements in every particular. No
doubt the Free Trader would like to shift the
argument from the solid foundation of this
elaborate, non-partisan, absolutely conclusive
report, to the meagre data cited before it was
made. But we do not propose to allow him to
do so. Here are the facts, which we will com-
pel him to face:

(Extracts from the Senate Report on Prices and
Wages.)

"In order to give the statistics collected the
weight of undoubted authority, the committee
decided at the outset, with entire unanimity,
that the inquiry should be extended only to
such subjects and be carried on through such
agencies and by such methods as were ap-
proved by the unanimous voice of the commit-
tee, and this plan was scrupulously followed
in all decisions as to the character, general
scope and details of the investigation. Al-
though in the view that if the facts could
be secured in such manner as to create gen-
eral confidence in their accuracy, a great step
forward would be taken in the solution of im-
portant economic problems. There was no
expectation that the members of the commit-
tee would agree about the political or even the
economic bearings of the facts ascertained;
but all were desirous that hereafter there
should be no reason to question the integrity
of the facts."

"The committee consulted from time to time
several eminent statisticians as to the scope
of the inquiry and the methods by which it
should be conducted. Among the gentlemen
consulted were Gen. F. A. Walker, Prof. Henry
O. Adams, Prof. Edmund J. James, Mr. Ed-
ward Atkinson and Mr. W. M. Grosvenor.
The committee are under obligations to these
gentlemen, especially to General Walker, for
their kindness in giving valuable time and ad-
vice to the consideration of the details of the
committee's work."

"In the summer of 1891, Dr. Roland P. Falk-
ner, professor of statistics in the University of
Pennsylvania, was selected as the statistician of
the committee, and to him was given entire
charge of the work of analyzing the statistics
collected and the ascertainment of results. Dr.
Falkner's report, which is annexed hereto
(Appendix A), embodies the results of the in-
vestigation, and explains in detail the reasons
for adopting the methods by which these results
are reached. The committee cannot express
too strongly their appreciation of the great
value of Dr. Falkner's services in this connec-
tion."

"In stating the results of the investigation,
comparisons are made, unless otherwise
stated, with the price or wages for the months
of June, July and August, 1889, the average
for these months being taken as a standard.
This average is expressed by the number 100,
and the changes are shown in the tables sub-
mitted by percentages of 100. The results of
the inquiry are as follows:

"The summary for September 1, 1891, shows
a decline in retail prices of the 214 selected
articles of 0.64 of 1 per cent. by one method
of computation, 1.8-10 per cent. by another."

WAGES.

"It appears from the report of the statistician
that in the fifteen general occupations selected
by the committee, wages were three-fourths of
1 per cent. higher in September, 1891, than in
the three months selected as a basis in 1889,
and that the wages in the special industries
selected was 0.31 of 1 per cent. higher than at
the beginning of the period."

So much for the Senate Report. Then, on
August 29th, came the report of the Democra-
tic Commissioner of Labor of New York State,
Charles E. Peck, who, by the way, was appointed
to his present office by Grover Cleveland,
when he was Governor of New York.

Mr. Peck has been conducting an investiga-
tion through his bureau into the effects of the
new Tariff upon wages. Here are the facts he
has discovered.

(Extracts from the New York State Bureau of
Labor Report on Wages.)

"The period covered by investigation includes
the year immediately prior to the enactment
of what is termed the 'McKinley bill,' and the
year immediately following its becoming law.
That is, the data upon which the report has
been made was for the year commencing Sep-
tember 1, 1889, up to and including August 31,
1890, and the year commencing September 1,
1890, up to and including August 31, 1891.
6,000 CONCERNED REPLY.

"The methods employed to secure the neces-
sary data were almost entirely those of the
blank system. It was not the original pur-
pose, nor is it now pretended, that the data
and statistics presented present any but purely
wholesale manufacturing establishments. To
have undertaken to cover the retail and cus-
tom manufacturing establishments of the

State would have been a physical and financial
impossibility. Some 8,000 blanks were ad-
dressed and mailed to as many separate estab-
lishments throughout the State, and of this
number 6,000, or 75 per cent., were returned—
fully and correctly answered.

"From the tables it appears that there was a
net increase in wages of \$6,377,925.09 in the
year 1891, as compared with the amount paid
in 1890, and a net increase of production of
\$31,815,130.68 in the year 1891 over that of
1890. A simple analysis of this table further
demonstrates the interesting fact that of the
sixty-seven industries covered 77 per cent. of
them show an increase either of the wages or
product, or both, and that there were no less
than 89,717 instances of individual increases of
wages during the same year.

"While the 'industries' are but 67 in num-
ber, the total 'trades' represented amount to
1,121, and give employment to 285,000 work-
men and women. Of the 67 industries included,
75 per cent. of them show an increased aver-
age yearly earnings in the year 1891, while the
total average increase of yearly earnings of the
285,000 employees was \$23.11. The average
increase of yearly earnings of the employees in
the 51 trades showing an increase was
\$43.96 in 1891, as compared with 1890.

STRIKES FEWER.

"In addition to the investigation of this spe-
cial subject, the bureau has continued its an-
nual investigation of all labor disturbances oc-
curring in the State during the past year.
The total number of strikes reported for the
year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6,258 occurring
in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,739. Of the
total number, 4,519, 2,375, or 53 per cent. of
them, were in the building trades, a fact that
seems to follow in natural sequence the results
obtained in the special investigation of the ef-
fect of the tariff on labor and wages."

The report closed as follows: "It has been
my experience, as I doubt not, it has been
that of every statistician, more or less, that
one often finds himself tempted, unconscien-
sably, perhaps, to pursue an investigation with a
view to establish a preconceived theory. How
often failure and positive discomfiture follow!
Can safely leave to those who have engaged in
the fascinating study of statistics."

"To the true statistician, however, unin-
fluenced by social or political considerations,
the profession is an enviable one, and carries
with it duties and responsibilities of the high-
est order. To him theories are as nothing;
without facts to support them they be-
come misleading, and, therefore, worthless.
Facts and truth are what he seeks, and hav-
ing possessed himself of them he paces them,
hard and cold as they oftentimes are, before
the public, satisfied that he has done his
duty, and thereby attained his highest
ambition."

These are facts reported—not by a sensa-
tional newspaper or prejudiced Congress-
men—but by the economists and statisticians
of world-wide fame whose names are men-
tioned, by a committee of United States
Senators, including two prominent leaders of
the Free Trade "reform" crusade—Senator
Carlisle of Kentucky and Senator Harris of
Tennessee—and by a Democratic Labor Bureau
of a State administered and controlled by
Democrats exclusively.

So Free Trade "reformers" might just as
well recognize first as last that any demagogic
compilation of alleged facts which they can
make, no matter how conspicuously head-
lined or audaciously blazoned forth, will not
affect in the least the integrity or value of the
unimpeachable official reports here cited.

Reciprocity Scores for America Against the World.

The British Trade Journal, of July 1, utters a
most plaintive and distressing wail over the
evil effects of our reciprocity policy on British
commerce. It says:

"British merchants and manufacturers are
asking themselves whether something could
not have been done to prevent the conclusion
of the Spanish West Indian treaty between
Spain and the United States in its present dif-
ferential form. It is one result of the failure
of British negotiations at Madrid for a renewal
of the treaty with Spain, which expired yester-
day. To-day, therefore, July 1, the new and
enormously increased duties come into force
in the peninsula, and the United States step
into the Cuban and Porto Rico market, while
British goods are shut out."

This is the same reciprocity policy, let it
not be forgotten, of which the Free Trade
party, always in the van when it comes to
sneering at American progress or belittling
American policies, dismisses all consideration
in its platform, after contemptuously refer-
ring to it as a "humbug." It is also the same
reciprocity of which the World, leading Free
Trade organ, says that it is a scheme to "un-
tax foreigners only." Untax foreigners only!
One would indeed scarcely think so from the
above editorial. But it is true we had forgot-
ten that the un-American World, whose pro-
prietor directs its policy from his splendid
home in London, probably refers to Americans
as foreigners, and his definition of reciprocity
as a scheme to "untax foreigners only" should,
therefore, be accepted as a compli-
ment rather than a reproach. There cannot
be any doubt, however, that John Bull thinks
reciprocity a "humbug." As usual, he is
heart and soul at once with the Democratic
party.

What The Revenue Tariff Did Not Do.

The value of our exports of broadstuffs and
provisions, which it was supposed the incen-
tive of a low Tariff and large importations
from abroad would have greatly augmented,
has fallen from \$68,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,-
000 in 1891, with almost a certainty of a still
further reduction in 1892. The policy which
dictated a low rate of duties on foreign mer-
chandise, it was thought by those who estab-
lished it, would tend to benefit the farming
population of this country by increasing the
demand and raising the price of our agricul-
tural products in foreign markets. The forego-
ing facts, however, seem to show, incontest-
ably, that no such result has followed the
adoption of this policy.—President Fillmore,
Annual Message, 1851.

YANKEE TIN PLATE.

Rapid Strides of the American Tin-plate Industry.

Domestic Production 13,000,000 Pounds—
Every Mill Definitely Located and De-
scribed—A Government Report Brings
Confusion to the "Tariff Reform" Liars.

The new Tariff is overtaking and demolish-
ing one by one the falsehoods set afloat about
it before it was a month old. Some of them
had a good start and were swift travelers, but
they are no match at all for the fleetfooted
facts born of the actual operation of the Mc-
Kinley law. Here for instance is the new tin-
plate industry.

Six months ago the Free Trade papers and
orators were abusing everyone who ventured
to assert that it was making a start in this
country. They called us tin plate liars, and
called the new tin plate mills myths. But
fortunately, Congress provided for the pun-
ishment of the abusive Free Traders. It ap-
pointed a special agent, under the jurisdiction
of the Treasury Department, to investigate
the progress of tin plate making in the United
States, to keep strict account of every plant—
its capacity and the amount of its actual pro-
duction—and to report to Congress from time
to time the facts ascertained. The second re-
port of this Treasury official is now before us.
It simply buries the Free Trade tin-plate liar
under an avalanche of about 14,000,000 pounds
of American tin plate. Here are the facts he
gathered from the sworn statements of manu-
facturers, as reported to the Secretary of the
Treasury:

THE YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

The production of tin and terne plates, by
quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30,
1892, is shown in the abstracts appended hereto,
marked Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4. These ab-
stracts furnish the names and location of man-
ufacturing firms or companies, and are not
open to further revision, for the reason, as
before stated, that they now include the sworn
statements of manufacturers for each quarter
of the year complete. Summary statements of
production are also appended, Exhibits
5 and 6.

From Exhibit 6 it is seen that the total pro-
duction of tin and terne plates proper for the
year, by quarters, was as follows:

| Quarter ending— | Pounds. |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| September 30, 1891..... | 8,206,922 |
| December 31, 1891..... | 1,409,631 |
| March 31, 1892..... | 3,206,223 |
| June 30, 1892..... | 8,200,751 |

Total production for the year..... 13,616,719
Besides the foregoing, it should be stated,
further, that the production of American sheet
iron or steel, made into articles and wares,
tinned or terne-coated during the year, as
shown by the sworn statements of manu-
facturers received to date, was 4,823,228
pounds.

As these manufactures constitute tin and
terne plate within the meaning of the law,
it now seems probable that when full returns
of the same are received the total production
for the year, inclusive of such manufactures,
will not fall much short of 20,000,000 pounds.

Of the production of tin and terne plates
during the past fiscal year, a little more than
90 per cent. was of the lighter class of plates
named in the law, which alone are subject to
comparison with the same class of plates im-
ported. If practically the same ratio of weight
between the lighter and the heavier class of
plates should be maintained during the present
fiscal year, as presumably it will be, there
would result upon the foregoing estimate a
production of 90,000,000 pounds, weighing
lighter than 68 pounds per 100 square feet, or
an excess of 6,000,000 pounds over the required
amount. These figures have reference to tin
and terne plates only. I may here state that
the rapid growth of the industry since the
date of my former report fully justifies the
prediction therein contained, that by the
close of the present fiscal year the production
will be at the annual rate of 200,000,000
pounds.

PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN BLACK PLATES.

A careful estimate shows that the quantity
of black plates produced in the United States,
and which entered into the manufacture of tin
and terne plates during the year was, by quar-
ters, as follows:

| Quarter ending— | Pounds. |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| September 30, 1891..... | 785,547 |
| December 31, 1891..... | 1,204,661 |
| March 31, 1892..... | 2,192,082 |
| June 30, 1892..... | 5,173,263 |

Total..... 9,295,533
To which add black plates sold to
stamping companies, made into
articles and wares, and tinned or
terne-coated as per returns to date,
4,828,228

Aggregate..... 14,123,761
In other words, of the production of tin and
terne plates proper for the year over 68 per
cent., and of the total production over 70 per
cent., were made from American black plates.
Further inspection shows that the quarterly
increase in the production of black plates has
been in about the same ratio as that of tin and
terne plates. The preparations that are going
forward for the production of black plates, by
American manufacturers, justifies the belief
that this rate of increase will be maintained.
The Free Trader is not left in doubt as to
the whereabouts of the American tin plate
mills. The report includes the following list
of them:

REVISED LIST OF FIRMS OR COMPANIES EN- GAGED IN TIN AND TERNE PLATE MANUFACTURES, AUGUST 15, 1892.

a. Producing. b. Building. c. Enlarging.
a. Production suspended. 1. Making or prepar-
ing to make black plates.
Note.—From the following list are omitted the
names of all firms or companies who had not
begun actual building operations, August 15,
1892:
A. A. Thomson & Co., a New York City.
Albipia Tin Plate Company, b, Alipia, Pa.
American Stamping Company, b, Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Tin Plate Company, a, e, 1, Elwood, Ind.
American Tin Plate Machine and Manufactur-
ing Company, a, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Tin and Terne Plate Company, a, Phil-
adelphia, Pa.
American Tin Plate Company, s, Anderson, Ind.
Apollo Iron and Steel Company, a, 1, Apollo, Pa.
Britton Rolling Mill Company, b, 1, Cleveland,
Ohio.
Blairsville Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Company,
b, 1, Blairsville, Pa.

Official National Corrugating Company, a, Piqua,
Ohio.
Cleveland Tin Plate Company, a, Cleveland,
Ohio.
Conner & Co., a, 1, Baltimore, Md.
Columbia Tin Plate Company, a, Piqua, Ohio.
Corning Steel Company, b, 1, Chicago, Ill.
Cumberland Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Com-
pany, b, 1, Cumberland, Md.
E. Morewood & Co., b, 1, Gas City, Ind.
Falcon Iron and Nail Company, b, 1, Niles, Ohio.
Griffiths & Caldwell, a, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gumney, Sperry & Co., a, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hughes & Patterson, b, 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Hamilton, a, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kun Brothers, a, New York, N. Y.
Keystone Tin Plate Company, s, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marshall Bros. & Co., a, e, 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mathal Ingram & Co., a, Baltimore, Md.
McKinley Tin Plate Company, a, Wilkesburg,
Pa.
Merchant & Co., a, e, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morewood Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, b,
Elizabethport, N. J.
N. & G. Taylor Company, b, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norton Brothers, a, e, 1, Chicago, Ill.
New Castle Tin Plate Company, b, 1, New Castle,
Pa.
P. H. Laufman & Co., limited, a, e, 1, Apollo, Pa.
Pittsburg Electro Plating Company, a, e, Apollo,
Pa.
Pittsburg Tin Plate Works, b, New Kensington,
Ohio.
Record Manufacturing Company, a, e, Conneaut,
Ohio.
Scott & Co., Jas. B., a, Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Louis Stamping Company, a, e, 1, St. Louis,
Mo.
Somerton Tin Plate Works, b, 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.
United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufactur-
ing Company, a, e, 1, Demerle, Pa.
Wallace Banfield & Co., limited, a, e, 1, Ironside,
Ohio.
W. H. Edwards, a, Norristown, Pa.
Total number of companies August 15, 1892..... 42
Total number of companies manufacturing August
15, 1892..... 25
Number of companies building August 15,
1892..... 14
Number of companies production suspended
August 15, 1892..... 2
Number of companies enlarging works Au-
gust 15, 1892..... 10
Number of companies making or preparing
to make black plates August 15, 1892..... 3
Production, tin and terne plates, fiscal
year ended June 30, 1892..... 13,616,719
Total production, tin and terne plates, includ-
ing manufactures from American sheet iron or
steel, tinned or terne-coated, about
pounds..... 20,000,000
Estimated production tin and terne
plates fiscal year ending June 30,
1893..... 10,100,000
Estimated annual rate of production,
of so of fiscal year ending June 30,
1893..... 200,000,000
Estimated investment, buildings and
plant, close of fiscal year ending
June 30, 1892..... \$1,604,000

The wages liar, the prices liar, and the tin
plate liar, have all been disposed of by absolute-
ly unquestionable official investigations and
reports. Bring a long the rest of your liars,
Free Traders. They will be taken care of, too.

The \$10.00 Still Waits.

No Democratic editor has thus far appeared
to claim the \$10.00 waiting for him the mo-
ment he shows that the very paper upon which
he records his McKinley prices falsehoods
cannot be bought more cheaply now than be-
fore the McKinley Tariff passed. We stated
that we knew of one Free Trade paper—a no-
torious McKinley prices falsifier in the past—
which is saving \$30,000 a year on its paper
under the new law. But now a correspond-
ent goes as one better and writes:

"Your estimate too low. The New York
World uses forty tons daily, and buys it \$3 a
ton less this year (than last, saving \$320 a day,
or \$105,840 per year, since passage McKinley
Bill."

Come along, Democratic editors, and claim
the reward.—American Economist.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

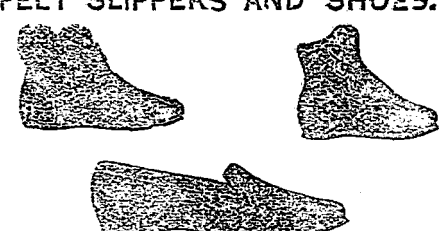
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A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery
and favors American Industrial Independence secured
through the policy of Protection, should read the docu-
ments published by the American Protective Tariff
League. As a patriotic citizen, it is your duty to place
these documents in the hands of your friends. They are
interesting and instructive, and contain discussions of
all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes
over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages
of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable infor-
mation. This complete set of documents will be sent to
any address, post paid, for fifty cents. Address Val-
bur H. Wakeman, General Secretary, No. 135 West
Twenty-third Street, New York.

NOW IN PRESS.—"The American Wool In-
dustry," by Hon. Wm. Lawrence, President of the
Ohio Wool Growers' Association, the most complete and
reliable pamphlet ever published, showing the benefits
of a Free Tariff to the American Wool Grower. They are
interesting and instructive, and contain discussions of
all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes
over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich., as second-class matter.

W. TRENBETH,
Merchant Tailor,

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHS,

SUITINGS,

Pants Goods,

to be found in Berrien county, at the lowest living prices for good work.

An Inspection is Solicited.

Front Street, Foot of Day's Avenue,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay—\$6 @ \$8 per ton.

Lard—\$6.

Salt, retail—\$1.00

Flour—\$3.20 @ \$3.00 per bbl., retail.

Honey—14c.

Live poultry—8c.

Butter—18c.

Eggs—12c.

Wheat—75c @ 77c.

Oats—52c.

Corn—50c.

Beans—\$1.50.

Live Hogs—\$4.00.

Potatoes, new—\$1.00.

GRY BUNAR was over from South Bend last Sunday.

Mrs. MARY EVANS, of Greeley, Iowa, is visiting her many Buchanan friends.

The telephone line repairs were here Saturday.

Mr. S. P. HIGHT went to Chicago yesterday by bus goods for his store.

REVS. J. F. BARTMESS and II. H. FLOYD started for the U. B. Conference, at North Manchester, Ind., on Tuesday.

The census of school children, just completed by Director Runner, shows 512 of school age in this district.

Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, of South Bend, was in Buchanan last Thursday evening.

THERE is a rumor floating around that the St. Jo. Valley Railroad is soon to have an engine.

REV. W. T. COOK closes his conference year on Sunday next. He will go to the annual conference next week.

THERE will be no preaching in the U. B. church next Sunday, the Pastor being absent attending conference.

Mr. HENRY STORM and family returned Tuesday from a pleasant visit with friends at Grinnell, Iowa.

Mrs. S. L. KINGERY and daughter Elsie visited Mr. and Mrs. N. Nims, at Berrien Centre, over Sunday.

Mrs. GEORGE RYNEARSON is in this place for a visit with relatives and friends.

This editor and daughters returned from Denver at 1 o'clock this morning, after a delightful trip.

JAMES M. BARCOCK, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, was in Buchanan on Monday.

The First National Bank was closed Monday, the officers claiming the day was a legal holiday.

TREAT & GODFREY have sold eighty-two Solid Comfort riding plows this season.

O. P. WOODWORTH AND WIFE were in Battle Creek Monday and Tuesday, visiting friends.

Mrs. O. J. ROBERTS and children returned Saturday from a visit with her people, near Detroit.

Mrs. FAX, of Manhattan, Kan., who resided here about twenty years ago, was in Buchanan Friday, looking up old acquaintances.

In another column is the call for the Republican State Convention to be held at Grand Rapids on the 27th inst. Berrien county is entitled to 18 delegates.

Mr. HILEY WRAY has been living fat on a fifty pound watermelon sent him by his son James F. from Esmond, Kan.

Mrs. MYRTLE PIERCE received word Monday that her father, Mr. Tiffany, living at Mitchell, Neb., died on Friday last.

GEO. WYMAN & Co. offer one grand benefit to their customers in cloaks and boys' clothing. See their advertisement.

MARRIED—Mr. Alfred Richards and Mrs. LeGore, both old residents of this place, were married at Berrien Springs on Tuesday.

MR. O. L. BARBOUR, representing Milo B. Stevens & Co., pension attorneys, was in Buchanan for his firm, on Tuesday, and gave the RECORD a call.

The Dowagiac fair will be held on October 4, 5, 6 and 7. The premiums amount over to \$6,500. Dowagiac always has good fairs.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, of Bellows Falls, Vt., a brother of Mrs. C. S. Black, was visiting in this place this week.

SCIR MILLER returned home Tuesday, after a four weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Haxtum and Denver.

It turns out that the G. A. R. will not be able to secure sleeping car accommodations to Washington, unless paid for in addition to the special rate given.

At Monday's session of the board of control of the International Epworth League, at Cleveland, Willis W. Cooper, of St. Joseph, was elected first vice-president.

FRANK ROUGH, of South Bend, well-known in Buchanan, on Monday won the first prize, a pneumatic wheel valued at \$150, in the five-mile handicap bicycle race in Indianapolis.

Mrs. PETER WESE spent Sunday and Monday with her daughter, Mrs. Will Hurst, in Dowagiac. Miss Anna Weese, who has been sick for several days, returned with her mother.

Mrs. GEORGE FLETCHER, of South Bend, formerly of this place, is suing in the Circuit Court of St. Joseph county, Ind., for a divorce from her George.

MR. L. P. ALEXANDER is having a cement walk made in front of his residence. Some Niles parties made him a walk there last year which proved worthless.

COMMENCING next Sunday the Sunday evening services in the various churches in this place will commence at 7 o'clock instead of 7:30 as heretofore.

AL. SARKIS, of hotel fame, has sold out his possessions in the Galt House, Niles, and gone to Hannibal, Mo., to take charge of a large hotel in that city.

The pantomime experience entertainment of the ladies of the Presbyterian church will be given on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, instead of tomorrow evening, as announced last week.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending September 8, 1892: J. W. Andrews, Miss Thebe Best, Wm. H. Irwin, Mrs. Desbie Myers.

Call for letters advertised.

JOHN GRAHAM, P. M.

MR. LUTHER HAMILTON was breaking stone at the site of the new Presbyterian church, one day last week, when a chip from a stone struck him in the left eye, causing wound so serious that it will lay him up for some time.

The Young Men's Republican club will meet in the R. C. hall, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 13, for the purpose of fully organizing for the campaign. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

The union young people's meeting of the Presbyterian and United Brethren churches next Sunday will be conducted by Rev. O. J. Roberts of the Presbyterian church in the U. B. church, commencing at 6 o'clock.

The Democrats met in Rough's Opera House last Saturday evening and took the preliminary steps towards organizing a club, and will meet tomorrow evening to complete the organization by electing officers.

"ST. ELINKARD" was here as advertised, Tuesday, and at noon had a big audience upon the street to see the unique band parade. In the evening the hall was well filled and all were highly pleased with the entertainment.

The lecture of Mrs. Brickert, nee Sherrygo, at Eau Claire, on Saturday evening, on "The Girls of the Nineteenth Century," was largely attended, and is highly spoken of by those who were there from Buchanan.

In the robbery case noted during the past three weeks, the bondsmen of Charles Charwood delivered him to the court yesterday, and asked to be released from further responsibility. Charwood gave other security for his appearance at court.

While cutting hands for a threshing machine, Saturday, Earl Light had the misfortune to make an ugly cut in his arm which required seven stitches to close. Dr. Henderson dressed the wound.

We have just received a fine line of samples of folder cards for wedding or other announcements. If any of our merchants are intending to announce a fall opening we invite them to come and see what we can show them.

Two of the families who moved to Benton Harbor returned to Buchanan within the past week. Chas. Elliot's family will occupy the residence recently purchased of Mrs. Eli Roe. Mr. E. E. Glidden will occupy Mrs. Williams' house, on Portage street.

SPARKS & HATHAWAY have rented the Reynolds store building, now occupied by Treat & Godfrey as a carriage repository and agricultural implement warehouse, and will move their implement and buggy business into the same.

THE BUCHANAN RECORD is one of the handiest local papers that we have ever seen. As a specimen of printers' work every issue is almost perfect. Very few city papers are as neatly and elegantly dressed.—Waterloo Record.

Thanks. But we expect to improve the appearance of the RECORD when we receive our new type.

At the business meeting of the Modern Woodmen Pledge association at Diamond Lake, yesterday, the following officers were elected:

Treas. Dr. H. M. Brackford, Buchanan.

1st Vice, Jas. Bradford, St. Joseph.

2d Vice, N. Roberts, Niles.

3d Vice, C. L. Taylor, Dowagiac.

Sec. Wm. Stroup, Niles.

Treas. A. B. Shepard, Niles.

CHAS. F. REDDEN, on account of poor health, has given up his position in Chicago, and will go on the road for the Automatic Sailing Device Co., of this place as general agent. Charley is a hustler and will no doubt sell many nickel-in-the-slot machines.

The Modern Woodman picnic at Diamond Lake, yesterday, was well attended, despite the bad weather. Nearly 900 went from this place, and about half that number from Niles, besides delegations from Benton Harbor, Three Oaks, Dowagiac, &c.

DR. HENDERSON went fishing yesterday, and had better than the usual luck. He succeeded in landing a thirty-four-foot tapeworm which John Miller has been carrying about for some time, and both parties are highly elated.

Mrs. LYNDA BOYER, wife of John A. Boyer, formerly a resident of this village, died at Sioux City, Iowa, of consumption. Her body arrived here last evening, and the funeral services will take place this afternoon at 1:30, at the residence of his father, W. S. Boyer.

THE body of an unknown man was found on the beach, at Union Pier, on the 31st ult. In his pockets were found a mouth piece of a musical instrument and ninety cents in money. From the appearance of his clothes he is thought to have been a member of some band.

The Stars as the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of Niles, made a tour of the alleys for the purpose of having disinfectants placed where they are needed. It is time some one in authority here took a stroll through the alleys, and they might take in some of the streets. They would be able to find a variety of smells not pleasant to their nostrils.

At their State convention held in Detroit last week, the Lady Macabees changed their constitution so as to make any lady, whether related to a Macabee or not, eligible to membership in that order. East hives is now ready to receive petitions from the ladies of Buchanan and vicinity. Ladies may now receive cheap life insurance, as well as the men.

The fountain that stood in the center of the Chicago Exposition building from 1873 to 1891, was purchased by H. E. Bucklin, the Chicago patent medicine man, and presented to the city of St. Joseph, and placed on the lake front. Saturday of last week the water was turned on the fountain for the first time since placed in its new position.

HENRY MARHOFF, formerly of this place, now a resident of Kalamazoo county, was chairman of the second district Representative convention of that county, recently, and the Telegraph says he addressed the convention on the importance of polling a full vote and of exerting every possible effort to roll up a big Republican majority.

A LETTER from Malcom, Iowa, informs us that Mr. William Hall and an engineer were crossing a small bridge, near that place, with an engine and threshing machine, Wednesday, Aug. 21, when the bridge suddenly gave way, while the big wheels of the engine were yet on the bridge, and both men were instantly killed. Mr. Hall was a son of Elijah Hall, and a former resident of Weasaw township.

At the Representative Convention held at Benton Harbor, Tuesday, Edward L. Kingsland was nominated for Representative by acclamation. The following were elected as delegates to the State Convention: Roscoe D. Dix, Barrien; James R. Clarke, St. Joseph; A. N. Woodruff, Watervliet; Jos. W. Heiser, Lincoln; Philip DeWitt, Pipestone; A. Vincent, Benton Harbor; E. L. Kingsland, Ingar; R. Morrill, Benton; A. L. Hammond, Eau Claire.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Dwight H. Erick, Benton Harbor.

Dollie V. Morton, " "

Howard C. Doane, Chicago.

Lenora Elkin, Benton Harbor.

N. E. Perry, Chicago.

Cora E. Lawler, Chicago.

Thos. K. McIntosh, Chicago.

Ada Curtis, Jackson.

Henry M. Rebyuck, Barola.

Lydia M. Marbette, " "

Jos. A. Ross, Hollywood.

Myrtle B. Hyde, Royton.

Orley M. Durban, Harbor Springs.

Edith Bedortha, Bridgman.

Geo. Hawkins, St. Joseph.

Harriet H. Gleason, St. Joseph.

Albert C. Hurd, Benton Harbor.

Sarah E. Temple, " "

Leon C. Hawkins, Chicago.

Amy V. Priestman, " "

Alfred Richards, St. Joseph.

Emily LeGore, " "

Prohibition County Convention.

The Prohibition County Convention was well attended at Berrien Springs, on Thursday last. George Comings, of St. Joseph, was Chairman and J. R. Hill, of this place, Secretary. The following ticket was nominated:

Representative, 1st District, George V. Cunningham, St. Joseph.

Representative, 2d District, Richard V. Clark, Buchanan township.

Probate Judge, James F. Haskins, Pipestone.

Sheriff, Thomas Evans, Eau Claire.

County Clerk, Edward Plumb, St. Joseph.

Treasurer, Norman Nims, Berrien.

Register of Deeds, LeRoy Bronson, Bertrand.

Prosecuting Attorney, Harrison Merrey, Benton.

Surveyor, Daniel P. Fisher, Lake.

Circuit Court Commissioner, John R. Hill, Buchanan, and Willis W. Cooper, St. Joseph.

Coroners, C. C. Benson, St. Joseph, and J. M. Brock, Lake.

Fish Inspector, Thomas Rimes, St. Joseph.

The following is going the rounds of our exchanges. If this fellow should call on you set the dog on him:

A new swindle is being worked. The swindler's offer is a box containing thirty-six pieces of soap for one dollar, and he gives as a prize a rubber door mat with the initials of the purchaser on it. He delivers the soap, which is a fraud, and promises to deliver the mat as soon as it can be manufactured with the initials thereon, collects the dollar and vanishes.

The M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion to Lansing, Sept. 12 to 16, good for return Sept. 17, for one fare for the round trip, account State Fair.

A. F. PEACOCK, Agent.

THE annual school meeting of this district was held on Monday evening, with between forty and fifty persons present. After reading the reports of the officers the following were elected Trustees: E. W. Sanders for full term, three years, and F. A. Stryker one year to fill vacancy. The amount of \$1,800 was voted to pay indebtedness and make repairs for the year, and \$100 Director's salary. The following is the summary of the financial report as presented by the Director:

Bal. in Treasurer's hands overdrawn.....\$ 48 15

Cash in hands of Treasurer.....\$ 898 43

Received by direct tax.....\$ 250 00

Received from Primary interest fund.....\$ 788 00

Received from non-resident pupils.....\$ 281 00

Total.....\$ 1,407 58

Paid to teachers.....\$ 4,488 83

Bal. to credit of fund.....\$ 1,488 87

Bal. in Treasurer's hands.....\$ 91 46

Received by direct tax.....\$ 250 00

Received from Primary interest fund.....\$ 788 00

Received from non-resident pupils.....\$ 281 00

Total.....\$ 1,407 58

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WHY AND BECAUSE.

WHY OUR BUSINESS KEEPS UP AND IS INCREASING.

Because we buy for cash and sell for cash.
Because we can sell twenty-five per cent lower than any one else.
Because we keep first-class Gen's Furnishing Goods.
Because we keep the latest styles in Hats and Caps.
Because we keep a good assortment of Gloves and Mittens.
Because we keep a good assortment of Men's Pants.
Because we keep a good assortment of Underwear and Shirts.
Because we keep a fine line of Neckwear.
Because we keep a good line of Hosiery.
Because we keep a good assortment of Collars and Cuffs.
Because we keep a full line of Suspenders and Handkerchiefs.
Because we keep a big variety of Toys and Doll Cabs.
Because we keep a big variety of Baskets of all kinds.
Because we keep a big variety of Pocket Books and Tobacco Pouches.
Because we keep a big line of Table Cutlery and Pocket Knives.
Because we keep a big assortment of Tin Ware.
Because we keep a big line of Hand Saws, Hatchets, Hammers and Files.
Because we keep a big variety of Toys and Doll Cabs.
Because our 5c and 10c counters are chock full of 15c and 25c goods.
Because we keep the finest line of Tobacco and Cigars.
Because we keep the finest line of Confectionery.
Because we sell on small margins and give you the worth of your money.
Because we use our customers all alike—same price to all.
Because we keep nearly everything that is needed.
Because the demand calls for it.
Because we carry ten thousand different articles in almost everything.
Because you are sure to find just what you want at

MORRIS' THE FAIR,

Dealer in Almost Everything

BUCHANAN, MICH.

SMOKE THE PICADORA 5c CIGAR.

The M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Chicago Sept. 9 and 10, limited to return Sept. 12; Sept. 16 and 17, limited to return Sept. 19; Sept. 23 and 24, limited to return Sept. 27, for one and one-third fare for the round trip, with 25 cents added for admission to the fair grounds.

A. F. PEACOCK, Agent.

The M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from Buchanan to Washington, Sept. 13 to 10 inclusive, for 15.55 for the round trip, good for return Oct. 10, 1892, account of National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic.

